

DAILY REPORT

FBI

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KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES PRC'S QIN JIWEI 25 AUG

SK251101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on August 25 received Qin Jiwei, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Communist Party of China, and commander of the Beijing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and army corps commander of the former Chinese people's volunteers, and his party.

On hand were Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and colonel general of the KPA Pak Chung-kuk. Present were Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, and his embassy officials.

President Kim Il-song had a warm and friendly talk with the guests. Commander Qin Jiwei presented a gift to President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

PRC YOUTH DELEGATION WELCOMED AT BANQUETS, RALLIES

20 Aug Banquet

SK220607 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The LSWYK Central Committee arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of 20 August in honor of the visiting Chinese youth delegation. Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by Song Defu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth league of China [CYLC], Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador to the DPRK.

Present at the banquet were Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee; and the functionaries of the relevant sector, including Pak Song-pom, Yi Won-kuk, Kim Chong-ho, O Mun-hwan, and Hong Il-chon.

Chairman Choe Yong-hae spoke at the banquet. First he warmly welcomed the visit to our country by the Chinese youth delegation, and said that the delegation's visit will provide an important opportunity in strengthening and developing the fraternal friendship and unity between the youth of Korea and China.

He noted the successes being attained by the Chinese people and youths in construction of the four modernizations, and said the CYLC is carrying out practical and active activity to bring its work closer to reality and to improve the less developed fields, and that it is attaining many successes in the struggle to carry out the Seventh 5-Year Plan, realize the four modernizations, and reunify the whole country to returning Taiwan to the homeland.

He noted that today the Chinese youth are properly preparing themselves as a new generation of communists through active movements such as the movement of learning from Lei Feng, and said he sincerely wishes them greater success in the future.

He said the visit to China last year by the Korean youth friendship delegation and this visit to our country by the Chinese youth delegation are a clear manifestation of the firm determination of the youth of the two countries to keep in bloom generation-to-generation the great Korean-Chinese friendship cemented in blood.

He then noted that all the Korean youths value highly the great Korean-Chinese friendship based on the close intimacy between the leaders of the two countries, and will make all efforts to add luster to it.

First Secretary Song Defu spoke next. He said he is very glad to visit the Korean youths, who have a revolutionary tradition, at a time when the 25th anniversary of the signing of the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance is being observed and when the Korean national holiday is being celebrated.

He noted that thanks to the warm consideration of the leaders of China and Korea, the friendly visits between the youth of the two countries have been increasing with each passing day in recent years and said that the delegation's visit to Korea is aimed at actively helping strengthen friendship and cooperation between the youth organizations and youths of China and Korea, and peace and progress.

He said they know well that the LSWYK is playing an important role in carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- and that it has rich experience in various kinds of work such as arming the youth with revolutionary traditions, communist morality, and the knowledge of advanced science and culture.

He said the Chinese youths are deeply interested in the socialist construction of Korea and sincerely rejoice over the achievements made by the Korean people. He said that they resolutely support the Korean comrades in their cause for independent and peaceful reunification of the country and noted that they are certain Korea will be reunified by the serious efforts of the Korean people and youth.

He noted that they will come to know better, through this visit, about the great friendship between the peoples of China and Korea and about the cause of the Korean people's socialist construction. He expressed the resolve to develop Chinese-Korean friendship forever generation to generation.

The participants in the banquet toasted the beautiful future of Korean-Chinese friendship, the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the long life and good health of the respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, the respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and the respected Comrade Li Xiannian.

LSWYK Chairman Speaks 21 May

SK220846 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1230 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Speech by Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth in Korea, at a rally of the youths and students of Pyongyang held to welcome a PRC youth delegation at the People's Palace of Culture on the afternoon of 21 August -- portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] Respected First Secretary Comrade Song Defu; dear comrades of the Chinese youth delegation; comrades:

Today, the youths and students of Pyongyang have gathered here to reflect the sentiment of all Korean youth who cordially receive and warmly welcome the Chinese youth delegation that has come to our country with the sentiment of friendship.

Availing myself of this opportunity and on behalf of the LSWYK Central Committee and the Korean youth and students, I warmly welcome the visit to our country of the Chinese youth delegation led by Comrade Song Defu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China. [applause]

During our people's great fatherland liberation war, the warriors of the Chinese People's Volunteers, under the banner "Resist America, aid Korea, safeguard home, and defend the nation," crossed the railway bridge at the Yalu River with guns on their shoulders and displayed their peerless heroism in battles against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy. Today, comrades of the Chinese youth delegation, the sons and daughters of those warriors of the volunteers who fought at that time, have crossed the same railway bridge, following in the footsteps of their fathers, to visit our country. This is indeed a meaningful event.

The current visit to our country by the Chinese youth delegation in this meaningful year marking the 25th anniversary of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, once again shows the firm determination of the youth of the two countries to inherit the blood-sealed Korean-Chinese friendship generation after generation. This will provide a very significant opportunity for further deepening support and cooperation between the youth of the two countries.

Today, under the wise leadership of the CPC, on the vast soil of China, great changes are taking place. By firmly uniting around the CPC, the Chinese people and youth are accelerating material and spiritual civilization according to the program of socialist modernization. They are bringing about new upsurges in areas of industry, agriculture, national defense, science and technology, and in all other areas. As the shock brigades for building socialist material civilization and as the vanguards for building socialist spiritual civilization, the Chinese youth play a great role in the struggle to build China into a highly civilized and modernized socialist power. Under the slogan "Let us struggle for prosperity and the development of the fatherland and for the people's happiness," the Chinese youth are actively helping modernize their country and prepare themselves as the new communist generations with ideals, morality, culture, and discipline through the five-stresses, four-beauties, and three-loves campaign; through the Long March shock-brigade movement; and through the movement to learn from Leifeng.

All changes now taking place in China show that the policies and lines the CPC has recently put forward agree with the prevailing situation of China and with the wish of the Chinese people.

Our Korean youth consider the successes being won by the fraternal Chinese people and youth to be as precious as their own, and extend congratulations with pleasure. [applause]

Today, the Korean youth sincerely wish the Chinese people and youth even greater success in the struggle to build their country into an advanced socialist power with modernized industry, agriculture, national defense, science, and technology by upholding the decision of the 12th CPC Congress. [applause] [end recording]

Continuing, he stated that today, under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- the Korean youth are excellently assuming the role of vanguards and shock brigades in the difficult areas of socialist construction.

He noted that today, our youth face the honorable but heavy tasks of reunifying the divided fatherland and attaining the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction ahead of schedule. He stated that the youth will pursue these tasks to the very end. He indicated that the Chinese people and youth, as in the past, still support and encourage our people's socialist construction and their cause for the fatherland's reunification wholeheartedly and actively. He extended deep gratitude to the Communist Youth League of China and the Chinese youths.

He went on to add: [Begin recording] Korea and China are intimate neighboring countries linked by the same mountains and rivers. Friendly relations between the people and youth of Korea and China are not ordinary relations, but militant relations established and strengthened through prolonged struggle against a common enemy. At the same time, they are comradely relations between class brothers who have shared their fates and joys and sorrows with one another under all circumstances.

The Korean-Chinese friendship established and developed by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and by the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and the respected Comrade Zhou Enlai is now developing onto an even higher stage following visits in recent years to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to Korea by respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping. As a result, today, Korean-Chinese friendship has become a living example of friendly relations based on proletarian internationalism, which will never falter and shake in any storm.

Today, noble duties are placed on the shoulders of the youth of the two countries to inherit and develop generation after generation Korean-Chinese friendship based on the special intimate relations between the leaders of the two countries.

Amid the deep interest of the leaders of Korea and China, the youth of the two countries paid mutual visits and conducted friendly activities in the two countries last year. The mutual visits and friendly activities continue this year, as well. This is a meaningful event which writes a shining chapter in the history of friendship between the youth of the two countries.

All LSWYK members and youth will continue to make every effort to cherish Korean-Chinese friendship and bring it to fuller bloom generation after generation.

As in the past, our Korean youth will advance shoulder-to-shoulder with the fraternal Chinese youth through all eternity along the single road of sacred struggle for the victory of peace and friendship and socialism and communism. [applause]

Long live the great blood-sealed Korean-Chinese friendship! [applause]

Long live the eternal fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese youths! [applause]

PRC Official Speaks 21 Aug

SK220950 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1230 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Speech by Song Defu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, at a rally of youth and students of Pyongyang held to welcome a PRC youth delegation at the People's Palace of Culture on the afternoon of 21 August -- portions recorded, in Mandarin with superimposed translations]

[Text] [Begin recording] Respected Chairman Comrade Choe Yong-hae; dear young Korean friends; comrades:

Today, the LSWYK and the youth of Pyongyang have organized this splendid and warm rally to welcome us. The 200 members of our Chinese youth delegation have been deeply moved by this. They are very pleased and feel great honor in this regard. Representing the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China and the 300 million Chinese youth, I extend wholehearted gratitude and warm greetings to all Korean youth. [applause]

Entering the beautiful soil of Korea, our minds began to overflow with joy. At the Sinuiju railway station, we received an extremely warm welcome. The smiling faces of the Sinuiju youth and their flower bouquets are still vivid in our hearts. At the Pyongyang railway stations, we received an even more splendid welcome. The sound of drums beaten by Pyongyang youth and their songs still echoes in our ears. We feel as if we have been submerged in a sea of friendship between the youth of China and Korea.

Comrades, the friendship between the youth of China and Korea has a special history and meaning. Earlier, during the thirties and forties, under the leadership of the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, the youth of China and Korea gallantly waged the joint struggle against foreign aggression. Then, during the fifties, they again participated shoulder-to-shoulder in the great struggle to safeguard the homeland and defend the nation. They bled together and sang militant songs together. Their banners of victory fluttered together. Today, the youth of China and Korea have inherited the torch of friendship from their seniors and raised it even higher.

This year, under the warm consideration of General Secretary Hu Yaobang and President Kim Il-song, mutual visits between the youth organizations of China and Korea are increasing. In particular, this time last year, in that shining August the Korean youth friendship tourist group visited China and participated in the joint friendship gathering of Chinese and Korean youths. As a result, the friendship between the youth of China and Korea has reached a new stage. The Korean youth have brought the deep friendship of the Korean youth and the precious work experience of the LSWYK to us. At the same time, they have also brought the lively spiritual traits of the Korean youth to us.

Dear young Korean comrades, yesterday we arrived in Pyongyang via Sinuiju by train. En route to Pyongyang, we saw the beautiful mountains and rivers of Korea and witnessed the active socialist construction carried out by the Korean people. Arriving in Pyongyang, we saw the beautiful and magnificent city. We experienced wholehearted admiration for the great successes of the Korean people.

Recently we have been pleased with the Korean people at the splendid dedication of the huge Nampo Lockgate. We sincerely hope that you will occupy the new heights of economic construction one-by-one with the Chollima spirit and speed under the leadership of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

The four economic constructions of China are also reaching a new stage. We have put forward a huge and great development plan. The plan envisages a fourfold increase in the industrial and agricultural production of our country until the end of this century beginning with 1981. Thus, the plan seeks to make the people's standard of living reach a (?relatively) sufficient level and to make the economy of our country reach the level of developed countries of the world until the middle of the next century.

To attain this goal, our country is presently seeking comprehensive and planned reform and opening its doors. As a result of efforts exerted over the past 6 or 7 years, our country's reform and open-door policy is already bringing primary effects. The people's economy of our country has already been placed on the track of continued, stabilized, and balanced development. At the same time, the people's standard of living is gradually improving. The people of the entire country are satisfied with this and China's youth are full of confidence in the prospect of the development of China. [applause]

Dear comrades of the LSWYK, the Communist Youth League of China is greatly interested in the success that has been won in the work of the LSWYK. As is known, the Korean comrades are winning great achievements in carrying out the campaign to learn from the childhood and youth of the great leader and the campaign to follow young communists of the past. This will exercise a deep and great influence on Korean youths.

The recent Korean comrades' discussion of the fatherland and loyalty has made the Korean youths closely link their noble patriotism with their specific combat goals. The speed battle and the young shock brigades organized by you play important roles in the socialist construction of Korea.

In addition, we know that the Korean comrades' 10,000-page book reading campaign, their campaign to (?follow the unheralded heroes), and their three revolutions movement have become a great driving force to nurture revolutionary intellectuals in Korea. We sincerely rejoice over the successes you have won. We admire them and extend our sincere congratulations to you in this regard. [applause] [end recording]

Continuing, he stated that the Chinese youths, under the wise leadership of the CPC, are accelerating material and spiritual civilization according to the socialist modernization program. He noted the great successes being won in industry, agriculture, national defense, science, technology, and all other areas. He stated that the Chinese people and youth truly rejoice over the successes the Korean youth are winning in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, and under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural.

He went on to add: [begin recording] Dear young Korean comrades, because we are friendly neighbors linked by the same mountains and rivers and we share the great history of the joint struggle, the Chinese youth are greatly interested in the Korean people's cause of the fatherland's reunification and watch the situation on the Korean peninsula closely.

To alleviate the situation on the Korean peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the WPK and the government of the Republic have put forth a series of rational assertions and important proposals on many occasions. This has earned broad support and (?encouragement) in the international community.

In particular, President Kim Il-song has put forth the proposal for establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. By doing so, he has illuminated the path to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the common wish of the Korean people.

The Chinese youth firmly support the Korean people's just stand and all their rational assertions. [applause]

We firmly believe that an independent, sovereign, prosperous, and developing reunified Korea will certainly appear in the Far East. [applause]

We sincerely hope that the time will come soon when the youth of the North and South make joint efforts hand-in-hand with one another and devote their youth and strength to the development of the Korean nation. [applause]

Comrades, before I finish my speech, along with all comrades I would like to recall remarks made by President Kim Il-song and General Secretary Hu Yaobang.

On 6 September 1983, as a member of the delegation of the Communist Youth League of China led by Comrade Wang Zhaoguo, I had the honor of being cordially received by President Kim Il-song at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall. Comrade Kim Il-song told us: You comrades are visiting our country this time. In the past, too, CPC and Chinese youth delegations frequently visited our country. Every visit further developed the friendship between our two countries. As you comrades say, we also cherish the Korean-Chinese friendship as the apple of our eye. Our friendship should be inherited generation after generation.

On 24 August 1985, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, I had the honor of being present at General Secretary Hu Yaobang's reception of comrades of the Korean youth friendship tourist group. Comrade Hu Yaobang told the Korean comrades: This time, 500 Korean comrades have come to China to participate in the joint gathering. This is of great significance. The (?militant) friendship between our parties, governments, and people has a history of several decades. The Korean comrades' visit to China shows that the young generations of our two countries are inheriting and developing this friendship. I believe that the young generations of the two countries will do much better than our generations in handling their domestic and foreign affairs and relations between the two countries.

The remarks by Comrade Hu Yaobang and President Kim Il-song fully show the ardent desire of the (?elderly) proletarian revolutionaries of China and Korea, who hope that the youth of our two countries will continue to develop Chinese-Korean friendship forever.

As this splendid gathering shows in itself, I (?believe) that the youth of our two countries will never betray the expectations of their seniors. I believe that the great Chinese-Korean friendship based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will shine forever. At the same time, I firmly believe that the tree of blood-sealed friendship between the people of China and Korea will be made evergreen by the young strength of the young generations of our two countries and by their sweat. [applause]

Long live the great friendship between the people of China and Korea! [applause] [end recording]

PANPYONG RALLY URGES HARD WORK IN BUILDING DAM

Gen. Kim Chi-tok Speaks

SK240316 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Report on speech by DPRK Lieutenant General Kim Chi-tok at a rally of builders of the Panpyong Dam of the Taechon power plant held at the Panpyong Dam on 22 August to accelerate the march of the eighties in the way the Nampo lockgate was built -- with portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Kim recording] Comrades: In today's environment of upsurge in which all the people in the country, who are full of new hope and conviction in victory, are effecting a great upswing in the revolution and construction under the grand programs for socialist economic construction unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we are holding this significant meeting to urge completion of the Panpyong Dam of the Taechon power plant within the designated period of time by thoroughly implementing the political slogans of the party to accelerate the march of the eighties in the same way the Nampo lockgate was built and to call on party members and working people throughout the nation to implement the party's slogans.

Under the wise leadership of the party and leader, enormous construction struggles are being staged in various parts of the country to erect great creations that will stand for thousands of years to come.

Following completion of the Nampo lockgate within a short period of time, a monumental edifice of the era of the Workers' Party which has displayed before the whole world the indomitable might and heroic mettle of chuche Korea, our people are energetically pushing ahead with such enormous construction on a great scale of strategic significance in economic construction as the Taechon power plant, the Suncheon vinylon complex, the Kimgangsán power plant, the Sariwon Kali fertilizer plant, salt pans, and tideland reclamation by continuously displaying fiery revolutionary zeal and indomitable fighting spirit.

This enormous construction struggle is not only an honorable and rewarding struggle designed to strengthen the might of our country's self-reliant national economy to the utmost extent and to perfectly solve the issue of feeding, clothing, and providing the people with dwellings, but is also a sacred struggle designed to hasten consummation of the socialist and communist cause ahead by ensuring national wealth for national prosperity and happiness to hand down to generations to come.

Heartily accepting and brilliantly completing such a grand task of economic construction, the purpose of which is to endlessly strengthen the economic might of the prospering socialist fatherland, is the most honorable revolutionary duty and rewarding combat task for all of our party members and people. In order to successfully implement the enormous construction work, which reflects the strategic plans of our party, within the shortest possible period of time, we should do everything in the same way the Nampo lockgate was built.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has always led our party and people on a single-track road of victory and glory, has given us programmatic words calling for another great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction in the very spirit and mettle as that used in building the Nampo lockgate within 5 years based on our own drawings with our own technology and materials, and in our own way. He has also presented us with the militant slogan: "Let us energetically hasten the march of the eighties in the same way that the Nampo lockgate was built!"

Contained in this militant slogan of the party are the high intentions of our party determined to proudly display before the whole world the heroic (?mettle) and might of chuche Korea -- which makes endless renovations and endless advances by accelerating the speed of the march of the eighties in the spirit of the Chollima speed battle -- and to provide our people with a happier future. Also pulsing in this slogan is the rock-firm will of our party now determined to hasten the realization of national reunification -- after crushing the aggression and maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique to provoke war -- by strengthening our country's political and economic might to the fullest extent.

Energetically hastening the march of the eighties in the way the Nampo lockgate was built means struggling and advancing in the spirit and mettle of absoluteness and unconditionality in assuming the demands of the party and the demands of the revolution as a paramount fighting (?task), and of carrying them out without fail.

The builders of the Nampo lockgate have lived and worked as wished and intended by the party and leader, with an unwavering conviction that there is nothing they cannot do once it is decided by our party. [end recording]

After noting the proud successes attained by the builders of the Nampo lockgate who have wonderfully built the Nampo lockgate as a great monumental creation of the era of the Workers' Party under the wise leadership of the great leader and our party, the speaker continued, saying that hastening the march of the eighties is a course of embodying the fighting spirit and work methods to do everything boldly and daringly with the unrivaled pluckiness implanted in them by the party. He continued:

[Begin recording] The domain that must be given priority in producing a breakthrough for the march of the eighties is the electric industry. More electric power is demanded on all fronts of socialist construction. Only when the electric industry is given priority can all domains and units of the national economy create changes and miracles.

With the same faith and love he assigned to the KPA builders of the Nampo lockgate, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has now put our builders of the Panpyong Dam of the Taechon power plant in the lead of the struggle designed to hasten the march of the eighties in the way the Nampo lockgate was built.

We should create world-startling new miracles at the construction site of the Panpyong Dam just as the builders of the Nampo lockgate have created a great miracle of the era of the Worker's Party while fully displaying the spirit of heroic Korea, by cherishing the faith and honor the great leader has placed in us.

We should unconditionally and thoroughly implement the great leader's order to hasten construction of the Panpyong Dam with boundless loyalty to the party and leader by displaying [word indistinct] and revolution-mindedness.

The Nampo lockgate is a great creation which has been erected thanks to the endless loyalty and indomitable fighting spirit of the heroic KPA soldiers, who carry out anything that the party and leader order and instruct them to do without fail, going through water and fire, even at the cost of their lives.

All fighting members should unconditionally complete construction of the Panpyong Dam brilliantly within the designated period of time.

They should do so in order to display an indomitable and persistent revolutionary spirit and mass heroism on a single road of loyalty in implementing the order and instructions of the great leader, similar to the young communists of the (?1920's), the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, and the heroic warriors on the Wolmido.

Next, we should solve all problems arising in building the Panpyong Dam on our own by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle is a militant banner that flew over the forest of Mt Paektu. It is also a banner of struggle that firmly guarantees success for creation and construction in the present era. We should organize the engineering and power bases and repair bases well, repair and produce facilities and (?bulldozers) on our own, and then fully operate them at all times in the revolutionary spirit of doing everything on our own [words indistinct].

The successes attained by the builders of the Nampo lockgate, who built a world renowned lockgate in just 5 years, has once again proven that we have nothing to fear and that there is nothing we cannot do when we solve everything in our own way on the basis of our own strength, our technology, and our way of building.

All scientists, engineers, and soldier-builders should create new renovations and miracles without interruption, upholding the party's revolutionary slogans calling for advancement in our own way, by positively introducing new ways of building in all battlefields and by vigorously launching the mass technology-renovation movement to energetically hasten construction of the Panpyong Dam in the way the Nampo lockgate was built.

On the whole, the conditions governing construction of the Panpyong Dam urgently require that we mobilize and utilize reserves and potential to the fullest extent more thoroughly than in any other place.

All fighting members should use available labor, available facilities, and available materials for construction by organizing all construction works more thoroughly by conserving all facilities and materials as much as possible, and by mobilizing idle facilities and materials to the fullest extent. Doing everything boldly and in a daring manner by meticulously planning and supervising combat organization and command is a principle of doing business consistently maintained by our party. Only when we set our minds on high goals and [words indistinct] in all works do we find enthusiasm welling up in us and find them greatly worth struggling for.

Commanding officers and soldier-builders participating in construction of the dam should set high combat goals and carry the goals out in a daring manner in order to create endless renovations and upsurges on all battlefields.

Further raising the combat function and role of [word indistinct] meticulously planning and supervising combat organization and command, and establishing revolutionary discipline within the unit are the prerequisites for successfully carrying out the vast revolutionary tasks facing us.

Commanding officers and functionaries of the staff office should push ahead with the construction plan by pursuing daily, weekly, and monthly targets without the slightest hitch and guaranteeing the speed and quality of construction at the highest level in the same way the builders of the Nampo lockgate did, by boldly and in a daring manner pushing ahead with the work and by dextrously commanding production and construction based on innovative initiatives, ideas, and scientific calculations.

Commanding officers holding the steering wheel of the revolution should [words indistinct], share [words indistinct] with the soldier-builders, and solve pending issues in a timely manner. All party organizations and commanding officers in the unit should [words indistinct] and give firm priority to political works in all battlefields that beat the revolutionary drum loudly. All functionaries and organizational agitation functionaries in the unit should see to it that new miracles and renovations are effected on all battlefields by mounting economic agitation that grips the soldier masses' hearts. All commanding officers in the unit should always remember that rear work is combat work and should pay deep attention to this.

Although our struggle tasks are hard and vast, our victory is sure. No fortresses that are hard to occupy will be waylaid along the advancing road of our revolutionary ranks if the party and leader are followed with loyalty. Our revolutionary ranks will always find victory and glory along their advancing road. Let us all bring joy to the party and leader and vigorously display the indomitable might and heroic spirit of the chuche Korea by taking the lead in the solemn struggle of hastening the great march of the eighties in the same way the Nampo lockgate was built and by creating once again heroic exploits and miracles in creation of the era of the workers' party. [end recording] [shout of slogans]

Gen. Kim Chae-hyong Speaks

SK240344 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Report on speech by KPA Major General Kim Chae-hyong at a Rally of Builders of the Panpyong Dam of the Taechon Power Plant held at Panpyong Dam on 22 August -- portions recorded]

[Text] Discussions were held at a rally of builders of the Panpyong Dam of the Taechon Power Plant. Major General Kim Chae-hyong, who first participated in the discussions, stated that the construction project of the Panpyong Dam of the Taechon power plant is a glorious and rewarding struggle to realize the far-sighted plan of the great leader and our party to more smoothly resolve the country's electric power problem, to more smoothly supply water to newly reclaimed tidelands, and to provide the people with a more civilized and affluent life by developing the country's economy.

He continued: [Begin Kim recording] Firmly grasping the party slogan, "Let us vigorously accelerate the march of the eighties with the spirit of construction of the Nampo Lockgate," I will effect new revolutionary upsurges in building the Panpyong Dam by more vigorously and scientifically organizing and commanding the Panpyong Dam construction battle while following the revolutionary spirit and workstyle displayed by the builders of the Nampo Lockgate. I will firmly prepare myself to become a member of the revolution who unconditionally carries out the demands of the party and the revolution and who unconditionally and thoroughly carries out the orders and instructions of the party and the leader by displaying an indomitable revolutionary spirit like the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Comrade (O Chong-ok), who carried out the orders of the great leader without fail.

I will further strengthen the guidance, inspection, and supervision of overall construction by decisively enhancing the role of commanders and staffs at the units of all levels. I will not only firmly grasp the overall construction situation, including the work of supplying materials, equipment, and facilities, but also more scientifically, freshly, vigorously, and aggressively carry out the combat organization and command work of the builders. Thereby I will maintain construction speed at a high level.

Construction of the Panpyong Dam, a grand nature-remaking project, demands that we carry out everything in dam construction with revolutionary initiative and creative positiveness, and in conformity with the demands of the chuche idea. I will carry out the construction boldly and broadly from the planning stage without adhering to the existing construction formula, methods, and techniques. I will adopt all possible construction methods of our own and carry out the construction in conformity with the characteristics of the (?terrain) of the construction site. Thus, I will enhance the construction speed to the maximum while guaranteeing the quality of construction.

We will mobilize to the maximum the revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom of all scientists, technicians, construction soldiers and all other workers involved in building the Panpyong Dam by frequently holding [word indistinct] staff meetings and technical functionaries' consultative meetings, and by supporting the soldiers' consultative meetings at the construction site. We will also actively encourage and accept new innovative suggestions for construction presented by these people. Thus, I will establish the revolutionary work habit of completing the construction collectively.

We will not adhere to existing construction methods but will adopt such new methods as placing concrete by (?belt), directly placing concrete by (?truck), and placing concrete by [word indistinct]. Thus, we will carry out 5,000 cubic meters of the concrete placing work everyday by [words indistinct]. In particular, we will continue the dam construction even during winter without letup by vigorously waging the struggle to study and adopt new construction methods which allow concrete placing work during winter.

The Panpyong Dam's construction can be brilliantly successful only if we live and struggle with peerless sacrifice, massive heroism, an indomitable fighting spirit, and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. I, together with all soldiers at the unit, will effect a new revolutionary upsurge in the Panpyong Dam's construction by deeply recognizing that the Panpyong Dam construction is a war without guns and a battle without flames, equivalent to the battles at hills 1211 and 351, and highly displaying the soldiers' spirit of defending the party, the leader, and the fatherland, and the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality which does not break the order of the party and the leader even for a minute or a second. [end Kim recording]

CHON MAKES LARGE-SCALE CABINET REORGANIZATION

All Cabinet Members Resign

SK260118 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 26 (YONHAP) -- All cabinet members of the South Korean Government Tuesday tendered their resignations to President Chon Tu-hwan, hinting at an imminent major reshuffle of the cabinet members following the recent changes in the leadership of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP). The cabinet members submitted their resignation paper en bloc in an abruptly called extraordinary meeting held in the morning. The extent of the reshuffle is expected to be greater than has been anticipated because all cabinet members made their resignations, political sources here said.

New Cabinet Members Profiled

SK260552 Seoul YONHAP in English 0525 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 26 (YONHAP) -- Following are brief profiles of South Korea's newly appointed cabinet members:

Choe Kwang-su, the new foreign minister, was born in 1935 and he graduated from Seoul National University's (SNU's) Law College in 1956. In 1959, he completed his studies at Georgetown University in the United States. After passing the civil service exam in 1956, Choe went to work at the Foreign Ministry. He became director-general of the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau in 1971 and chief of the presidential secretariat in 1979. Choe served as communications minister from 1981 to 1982 and as ambassador to Saudi Arabia in 1983. He was named ambassador to the United Nations in 1985.

The newly appointed home affairs minister, Kim Chong-ho, was born in 1935. He graduated from the SNU Law College in 1959 and from the university's Graduate School of Public Administration in 1962. He was appointed as presidential secretary for political affairs in 1974 and as governor of North Chungchong Province in 1980, when he was named vice home affairs minister. Kim was elected to the National Assembly in 1981 and was reelected in 1985.

Yi Hon-ki, the new labor affairs minister, was born in 1938 and he graduated from Korea University's graduate school in 1964. He became vice secretary general of the Federation of Korea Trade Unions in 1977 and began work as a professor at Tongguk University in Seoul in 1980. Yi served in the 11th National Assembly from 1981 to 1983, when he was appointed vice minister of the health and social affairs ministry.

Yi Tae-sun, the new communications minister, was born in 1933 and he graduated from the SNU Law College in 1957. He entered the Education Ministry in 1964 and was later promoted to director of the ministry's Higher Education Bureau. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1981 and again in 1985. Before he was appointed to his new post, Rep. Yi served as the DJP's vice secretary general.

The new trade and industry minister, Na Ung-pae, was born in 1934 and he graduated from SNU in 1957. He later earned a doctorate in business management from California University. Before he was elected to the National Assembly as a member of the DJP in 1981, Na served as a professor at SNU from 1965 to 1972 and as president of Hankook Tire Manufacturing Co. in 1980.

Rep. Na also served as director of the DJP's Policy Coordination Office.

Cha Kyu-hon, the new transportation minister, was born in 1929 and he graduated in the eighth class from the Korean Military Academy in 1949. He became assistant army chief of staff in 1980. After retiring from the army as a general in 1983, he served as chairman of the National Security Planning Council's Emergency Planning Committee.

Yi Ung-hui, culture and public information minister, was born in 1931 and graduated from engineering college of Seoul National University in 1955. Yi started his career as a journalist at TONG-A ILBO in 1953 and worked for the daily for 21 years before serving as presidential spokesman. He became the president of the Munhwa Broadcasting Corp. in 1982 and the chairman of the press center earlier this year.

Yi Tae-sop, science and technology minister, was born in 1939 and graduated from engineering college of Seoul National University in 1962. Yi received a doctorate of engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States in 1966. He became a lawmaker of the former Democratic Republican Party in 1979 after serving in Korea's business circle. He also served as a lawmaker of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and chairman of the National Assembly's Commerce and Industry Committee as well as first minister of state political affairs.

Ho Mun-to, National Unification Board Minister, was born in 1940 and graduated from agriculture college of Seoul National University in 1964. Ho became a reporter at CHOSON IBLO, a vernacular daily, in that year and an information officer at the Korean Embassy in Tokyo in 1979. He also served as vice culture and public information minister and first presidential secretary for political affairs.

Yi Se-ki, sports minister, was born in 1936 and graduated from Korea University in 1961 and got a doctorate of political science from the university in 1965. Yi taught at the university for 10 years before becoming a lawmaker of the DJP in 1981. He served as unification board minister and floor leader of the ruling party.

DJP, KNP Spokesmen Comment

SK260450 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Sim Myong-po, DJP spokesman, said that he warmly welcomes the cabinet reshuffle, noting that it intensely reflects the will of President Chon Tu-hwan to gloriously conclude his labor stage of power and to guide the political situation for constitutional revision. Spokesman Sim Myong-po said he expects that with appointment of the assemblymen belonging to the DJP and chairman of local chapters, the new cabinet will strive to embody the president's political ideals and the DJP's five-point ideals.

Meanwhile, Choe Yong-han, KNP spokesman, pointed out in a statement issued in connection with the cabinet reshuffle that the will of the government for responsible politics is not fully reflected in the cabinet reshuffle. He stressed that the new cabinet members should play a role in reforming the politics of the state by removing the people's distrust and correctly grasping the source of genuine public sentiment.

BATMONH LEAVES MOSCOW, ARRIVES IN CSSR

OW180426 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1333 GMT 16 Aug 86

[From 16 August press review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Aug (MONTSAME) -- UNEN prominently reports on the departure of Jambyn Batmonh, General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, from Moscow and his arrival in Prague, at the invitation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee.

DUGERSUREN RECEIVES SRV, LAO AMBASSADORS

OW220421 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1411 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Aug (MONTSAME) -- M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, received today Tran Trung, SRV ambassador to the MPR, and Khamkeng Saignakeo, LPDR ambassador to the MPR. At the meeting, the ambassadors informed the MPR foreign minister on the results of the 13th regular conference of foreign ministers of the SRV, LPDR, and PRK held in Hanoi.

Comrade M. Dugersuren noted that the foreign ministers conference of the three fraternal Indochinese countries is one of the important events in the international life of Southeast Asia and all Asia. The MPR Government considers that the flexible, constructive initiatives advanced at the conference represent a new [words indistinct] common efforts of the SRV, LPDR, and PRK for a political settlement of the topical problems of the region on the (?principle) of dialogue and a strengthening of the cause of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. As a result of the peaceful initiatives, proposals, and efforts of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal Asian countries, there have been positive changes in the political situation in the Asian region. The decisions of the 13th regular conference will make an important contribution to consolidating these measures, M. Dugersuren emphasized.

Envoys Laud USSR-PRC Ties

OW220758 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1358 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Aug (MONTSAME) -- A Press conference was held today at the SRV Embassy in the MPR at which Tran Trung, SRV ambassador to the MPR, and Khamkeng Saignakeo, LPDR ambassador to the MPR, reported in detail on the (?results) of the conference of SRV, LPDR, and PRK foreign ministers in Hanoi. The ambassadors noted in their addresses the tireless efforts of the Soviet Union for peace and security, for bridling the nuclear arms race and preventing its spread into space. Only through the joint efforts of all countries and peoples can military and political confrontation in the Asian and Pacific region be done away with and conditions for a gradual transformation of this part of the planet into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation be created. Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia welcome the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations. The fraternal Indochinese countries play an important role in the struggle for peace and security in Southeast Asia. The peace-loving positions of these countries correspond with the interests of all peoples of the Asian region and enjoy the broad support of the world's public. At the conference the Indochinese countries expressed their desire to renew friendship with the Chinese people, the ambassadors emphasized.

The press conference was attended by responsible workers of the MPR Ministry of Foreign affairs and correspondents of the mass media. The ambassadors gave detailed responses to journalists' questions.

HUN SEN RECEIVES VISITING LAO DELEGATION

BK251245 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1108 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 25 -- Hun Sen, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, premier and minister for foreign affairs, received in Phnom Penh this morning the visiting delegation of the Lao Ministry of War Veterans and Social Welfare [as received] led by Minister Meun Somvichit [title as received].

Speaking on the occasion, Premier Hun Sen highly welcomed the delegation's visit which, he said, demonstrates another development in social affairs cooperation between Kampuchea and Laos.

Hun Sen said that the two countries had succeeded in settling the social problems and that they still continue to settle them for good.

In reply, the Lao minister highly valued the successes of Kampuchea during the past seven years, which, he stressed, have clearly testified to the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP.

CGDK SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON 'FARCE' IN HANOI

BK210039 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Aug 86

[20 August "Statement" by CGDK Foreign Ministry spokesman]

[Text] Recently, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors staged in Hanoi another session of the so-called conference of foreign ministers of the Indochinese countries, in which the world is not interested. The world no longer pays any attention to this farce because it realizes that it is all staged by the Vietnamese; other performers simply follow what the Vietnamese have written down. This outdated farce also clearly reflects the impasse and desperation of the Vietnamese in their deceitful diplomatic maneuvers. It shows only the same thing about Vietnam's Indochinese federation. This farce shows the world more clearly the outdated maneuvers of the Vietnamese. The world also realizes that this is echoing Gorbachev's attempt to split the tripartite resistance forces under the CGDK leadership headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and to break the international force supporting the Cambodian people's just struggle in order to improve the Vietnamese quagmire on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia and to occupy Cambodia militarily forever.

As for Vietnam's statement on the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia in 1990, the world has already heard it and is fully aware of its real content. Vietnam stated this only to attempt to dupe world opinion which is condemning Vietnam with an increasing number of voices for its aggression against Cambodia and refusal to abide by successive UN resolutions of the past 7 years demanding the unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia and respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. Vietnam has been stubborn in refusing to settle the Cambodian problem politically as suggested in the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal.

Vietnam has been talking about withdrawing its troops from Cambodia.

In fact, Vietnamese reinforcements have been successively sent to Cambodia to make up for the losses caused by attacks of the tripartite nationalist resistance forces of the CGDK which deal heavy blows to the Vietnamese every year. The reinforcement forces even exceed those which have been damaged. Apart from this, the Hanoi Vietnamese have been sending Vietnamese nationals to settle in Cambodia, plunder ricefields, villages, lakes, paddy, and fish of the Cambodian people and expel them and make them refugees in their own country or make them flee to Thailand. So far, the number of Vietnamese nationals settling in Cambodia has reached more than 700,000.

All this clearly shows that the Hanoi Vietnamese have not abandoned their strategy of annexing Cambodian territory. However, the Vietnam situation in Cambodia during the past almost 8 years clearly shows that Vietnamese certainly cannot annex Cambodia. As long as the Hanoi Vietnamese refuse to withdraw their aggressor forces from Cambodia, they cannot improve their situation and get out of the impasse on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia. They cannot improve their difficult situation in Vietnam. And they certainly cannot do anything for their great isolation and disgrace in the international arena.

The CGDK's stand is stated in the press communique of the session of the CGDK cabinet on 11 August 1986. The CGDK is determined to strive to improve the fine situation of the Cambodian people's struggle, particularly to advance the cooperation among the CGDK's tripartite forces. It will strive to advance great unity both in the country and abroad to struggle on until Vietnam agrees to negotiate with the CGDK and withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia.

The best and honorable way out for the Vietnamese aggressors is to accept the CGDK's 8-point proposal dated 17 March 1986.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 20 August 1986

[Signed] Spokesman of the CGDK Foreign Ministry

CGDK FOREIGN MINISTRY ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

BK230052 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Aug 86

[23 August "Statement" by CGDK Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Members of the Nonaligned Movement know that Democratic Kampuchea is a full member of the movement. However, Democratic Kampuchea has been barred from taking part in the movement since 1979 because of a privileged decision by the chairman of the sixth summit in Havana. This decision was in violation of two basic principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

The first principle is that of consensus. At the sixth summit, heads of state, heads of government, and many delegations opposed this decision. In the end, delegates from 20 countries even wrote a letter protesting it. One member country later resigned from the Nonaligned Movement. All this shows that the decision by the chairman of the sixth summit in Havana flagrantly violated the principle of consensus.

The second principle relates to the sacred duty of the Nonaligned Movement; that is the duty to defend the 10 Bandung principles of peaceful coexistence against aggression and interference of one country in another's affairs.

Currently, the Vietnamese aggressors and their accomplices are maneuvering to keep the Cambodian issue from being discussed at the eighth summit to be held in Harare, Zimbabwe in early September. They have deceitfully spread propaganda that they will not demand Cambodia's seat for the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh. They say that the Cambodian issue should not be raised for discussion at the eighth summit using the pretext of avoiding the split of the movement and preserving a good atmosphere. Through this deceitful slogan, they attempt to pressure the majority of members by accusing in advance those countries which defend the Nonaligned Movement's principles of splitting the movement's solidarity.

This is a dark maneuver attempting to get the Nonaligned Movement to legitimize the Vietnamese act of aggression in Cambodia and expel a country member which is a victim of aggression through the slogan of leaving Cambodia's seat vacant. The Cambodian people and the CGDK firmly believe that the majority of member countries of the Nonaligned Movement will continue to oppose the attempt by a group of countries which try to get the Nonaligned Movement to serve the aggression or the interests of a block. The Cambodian people and the CGDK firmly hope that the eighth summit, marking the 25th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement, will further strengthen the nonaligned principles and reflect the stand of the overwhelming majority of the movement's members by giving justice to the Cambodian people who are victims of Vietnam's aggression and who are making great sacrifices in the struggle to regain their national independence and sovereignty. The current sacrifices of the Cambodian people are also a contribution to the task of defending the sacred principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

The majority of nonaligned countries are all aware that although the Cambodian people have been victims of Vietnam's war of aggression, which is spreading painful, great destruction, the CGDK has been striving to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem. It is in this spirit that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, solemnly put forward on behalf of the CGDK on 17 March 1986 the 8-point peace proposal.

We hope the Nonaligned Movement will move to advance a political solution on the Cambodian issue on the basis of the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal. This would strengthen the role of the Nonaligned Movement in defending the movement's sacred principles.

On this occasion, the Cambodian people and the CGDK would like to express most profound gratitude to the overwhelming majority of nonaligned countries which have firmly stood by the movement's principles and provided assistance and support for the Cambodian people's just struggle both in the Nonaligned Movement and in other places.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 23 August 1986

HIGHLIGHTS OF GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENT GIVEN

BK250923 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 25 Aug 86

["News in Perspective" feature]

[Text] The government has completed its policy statement and has circulated copies of the 29-page text to all MP's for study before it is being debated in the Parliament on Wednesday [27 August]. In the statement, the government pledges to crack down on the possession and use of illegal war weapons and economic crimes. It also promises to continue conducting an independent foreign policy and to promote science and technology in agriculture and industry. The policy statement at the same time drops the word communism, saying the government will use political before military means to combat any ideology which endangers a democratic system of administration with his majesty the king as head of state.

For the first time, the government pledges to ensure equality for women by amending existing laws that discriminate against them. The government affirms that it will press for a solution to the problem of refugees by using political and diplomatic means. It says it will urge the international community to take more refugees from Thailand and lend more financial support for their upkeep. The government also promises to tackle resolutely the problem of narcotics production and trafficking. It says it will cooperate with the private sector to widen facilities for the rehabilitation of drug addicts.

The text is divided into sections on politics and administration, defense, foreign affairs, economy, society, science, technology, and energy. The section on politics and administration makes clear that the government will take decisive action against the possession and use of illegal war weapons. The defense section says the government will promote the production, research, and development of arms so that the country can reach optimum self-sufficiency. The foreign affairs section stresses the implementation of an independent foreign policy that aims to achieve maximum economic benefit for the country. For political and economic end, Thailand will also lend assistance to other developing countries.

The economic section says science and technology will play a greater role in agriculture and industry so that products become more competitive on the international markets. The tax structure will be adjusted to make for economic expansion, especially in exports, production, and employment. Economic crimes will be suppressed. The social section says the government will preserve the sanctity of law and do away with discrimination. Young people will enjoy more equality and opportunity in education, and the state will provide free medical services for the elderly, children, and low-income earners. Women can look forward to a bigger role in social, economic, and political affairs. The existing measures will be amended to protect female laborers from unjust treatment. The science section says science and technology will play a greater role in the country's economic and social development. It will also help solve environmental problems and play a part in defense.

SENATORS CHARGE DEPUTY MINISTER WITH LESE MAJESTE

BK220832 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 22 Aug 86 p 1, 32

[Text] Three senators backed up by eight co-sponsors this morning submitted an urgent motion for the Senate to debate allegations of lese majeste by Deputy Interior Minister Wira Musikaphong during the election campaign.

The motion was submitted to Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin who accepted it for debate next Friday.

The three sponsors of the motion were Senators Chawalit Rungseang, Suang Aksaranukhro and Singto Changtrakun.

They were supported by eight other senators as co-sponsors, the majority of whom are high ranking military officers such as Gen Chuthai Saengthawip, Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, and Lt Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong.

The motion said Mr Wira on two occasions on July 13, during campaigning in Satuk and Lam Plai Mat Districts of Buriram Province, delivered speeches which might be interpreted as including lese majeste.

Senator Chawalit Rungseang told newsmen this morning that he felt that it was his responsibility as a Thai citizen and a member of the Senate to make a move on the question.

"I have not yet seen any other sectors make any move on this matter. The signatures of many high ranking officers is not meant as a show of a force of any kind. They are just doing their duty as Royal Guard military officers and senators," he added.

Minister Attached to the MP's Office Michai Ruchuphan said too much talk on this matter was not good and he felt sure that Mr Wira would really want to explain the whole thing himself.

"I am sure Mr Wira will come to explain the matter to all senators next Friday," Mr Michai said.

Asked whether Wira would lose his deputy ministership as a result of the senate's decision, Mr Michai said "no".

Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit declined any comment, saying only, "they asked me to sign and I signed it."

Lt Gen Sunthon said he thought it was his duty to react as a member of the Royal Guard.

"I have a duty to protect the Monarchy but anyway I think we have a legal branch to handle this kind of matter, have we not?" he asked.

Asked about a possibility that Mr Wira might lose his ministerial post, Sunthon only said the government is one thing and the law is another.

Wira's direct superior Interior Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun said he had not seen the motion yet and had no comment.

President of Parliament Ukrit told reporters after his meeting with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon this morning that there was no discussion of Mr Wira's case.

The talks covered general issues as it was only a courtesy visit by the prime minister to President of Parliament and House Speaker.

Commenting on the motion concerning Mr Wira, Ukrit said there should be no problem. The decision would be up to the Senate alone and he could not predict what the outcome might be, he added.

The Senate should give a chance for the government to acknowledge the motion, he said. He pointed out that it was a good thing that the matter was going to be discussed as everything would be made clear to all concerned.

Dr Ukrit however, could not say whether the motion would affect the Government.

At the same time, he said that Wira should be given a chance to explain to the Senate as the motion would be debated the day after the government declares its policy to Parliament.

House Speaker Chuan Likphai who also met the prime minister this morning only said that Mr Wira should be given a chance to explain himself.

Wira Prepared for Defense

BK230235 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Deputy Interior Minister Wira Musikaphong, who faces a Senate grilling over his campaign speeches which allegedly contained lese majeste remarks, said yesterday he is innocent and ready to defend himself in Parliament "If I am given a chance."

Three senators yesterday submitted an urgent motion for the Senate to debate the allegations against Mr. Wira to Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin, who accepted it for debate next Friday.

Mr. Wira yesterday cancelled a scheduled trip to Nakhon Si Thammarat Province and rushed back to the Interior Ministry in the afternoon for a closed-door meeting with Interior Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun, Permanent Secretary for Interior Phisan Munsatsathon and Police Chief Gen Narong Mahanon to discuss the senators' motion.

Mr. Wira said after the meeting that they had decided that the case against him should be handled in accordance with the letter of the law and without any privileges for the accused party regardless of his ministerial position.

"Personally, I am ready to clarify myself before the Senate and the House of Representatives. I will present facts, only the facts," said Mr. Wira. He added that he did not want to make his clarifications anywhere else because they might be distorted.

Mr. Wira, who is also secretary-general of the Democrat Party, claimed that the move against him was politically motivated and instigated by "someone who didn't want me to get elected as an MP, someone who didn't want a government to be set up and, when all else failed, wanted me removed from the Government."

Mr. Wira said he will not seek out the supporters of the motion to try to clear himself. But he added that he does not believe they were coerced into making the move against him, "but did so out of their own free will and with honesty."

He said the fact that most of the senators backing the motion are generals does not worry him. "I cannot let myself be worried. Because if I am worried, I will become paranoid. We've volunteered to become politicians and have to work. If (we are) worried, then we will have to pack up and go home."

Asked if he thinks his image may be tarnished by the senators' motion, Mr Wira said this would depend on how the press treats the case.

Wira May Seek Pardon

BK250713 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] At the army auditorium this morning, Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut gave a news conference on the urgent motion submitted by a number of senators to the senate speaker calling for a debate on the statement made by Deputy Interior Minister Wira Musikaphong during the election campaign in Buriram Province. Wira was reported to have made comments relating to the institute of the monarchy and national security.

The army commander said he believed that all parties should be told about the issue whether the accusation is true or not. If he were Wira he would not say such things. However, he said, Wira is very worried about this problem and is expected to do everything he can to seek royal forgiveness within a day or two. This might be an act of seeking forgiveness before a portrait of his majesty the king.

The army commander said that Wira has obviously been trying all ways and means to make everyone understand him, explain what happened, and seek an audience with his majesty the king to seek a pardon.

Regarding the government, the army commander said that the government has taken prompt action in response to the matter. For example, the police are considering filing a lawsuit. Wira himself knew that such action would be taken. However, this does not mean that Wira is guilty. It is merely part of the procedure.

NAVY SECRETARY REPORTS ON BORDER SITUATION

BK251249 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Recorded statement by Navy Secretary Rear Admiral Dilok Phattharakoson reporting on the border situation in the past month -- date and place not given]

[Text] The situation at sea is normal, generally speaking. There has been no incident of infiltration by ships. However, the Navy detected a Soviet spy ship in the Gulf of Thailand. The ship was under close watch by ships and aircraft of the Royal Thai Navy until it finally left the Gulf of Thailand. Also during past month, naval units took part in the joint Thai-U.S. military exercise in the Gulf of Thailand off Chonburi and Rayong Provinces. The exercise, which ended on 13 August, achieved planned targets and recorded great success.

Concerning areas under the jurisdiction of the Mekong Operations Unit, there was an incident on 30 July at about 1800, when Lao soldiers stationed opposite the Mekong Operation Unit's station in Mukdahan District fired into one of the people's rafts on the Thai side. One of the six rounds hit the raft, slightly damaging it.

HO CHI MINH ORDER CONFERRED ON USSR'S LIGACHEV

OW231552 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 23 -- Y. Ligachev, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, has been conferred the Ho Chi Minh Order for his outstanding contributions to the consolidation and development of the great friendship and multiform cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The presentation was made in Moscow on August 22 by Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem with accreditation from the State Council of Vietnam.

At the ceremony, the Vietnamese ambassador said that the conferment of this high distinction on Y. Ligachev is a token of the Vietnamese party, state and people's deep gratitude to the Soviet party, state and people as well as to Ligachev, personally. He reaffirmed the Vietnamese people's determination to work for the continuous development of the great friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

In his reply, Y. Ligachev said that Vietnam is one of the closest allies of the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union would always stand by the side of Vietnam.

INDOCHINESE FINANCIAL MINISTERS MEET IN HANOI

OW251701 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 25 -- The first conference of the financial ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam was held here on August 22-25. It was attended respectively by Chhay Than, Gnao Phonvantha and Vu Tuan.

The conference reviewed financial relations between the three countries over the past years and worked out orientations for the development and perfection of their long-term cooperation. The meeting held that over the past years the financial cooperation in the fields of finance, monetary and payment between the three countries has taken shape and brought about considerable results. Their financial relations under the forms of state credits and gratuitous aid in building development projects and supplying techniques, services, materials and goods have helped develop each country's economic potentials. The participants also discussed measures to further promote their relations in the fields of finance, monetary and payment. They agreed upon the content of the cooperation between the three financial ministries.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS LAO, PRK FINANCE MINISTERS

OW251703 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 25 -- Pham Van Dong, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here today Chhay Than and Gnao Phonvantha, Kampuchean and Lao ministers of finance respectively, who have been here for the first Indochinese financial ministers conference.

Speaking to his guests, Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed his wish for further development of financial cooperation between the three countries on the basis of the equality and in the interests of each country and the three countries as a whole.

The Kampuchean and Lao ministers reassured Chairman Pham Van Dong of continued efforts to enhance the financial cooperation between the three countries in service of national development in their respective countries.

NEW NICARAGUAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS 20 AUG

OW210839 Hanoi VNA in English 0815 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 20 -- New Nicaraguan Ambassador to Vietnam Ernesto Caastillo Martines today presented his credentials to Vice President of the State Council Le Thanh Nghi.

The vice president had a cordial talk with the Nicaraguan ambassador.

AFP REPORTS OPPOSITION LEADER SENTENCED TO DEATH

BK251650 Hong Kong AFP in English 1615 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi, Aug 25 (AFP) -- The People's Court of Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) has sentenced the president of an opposition group to death, and other group members to long prison terms, according to a press report received here Monday. The Ho Chi Minh City newspaper, SAIGON GIAI PHONG, said the sentences were handed down on August 9 after a two-day trial in the former South Vietnamese capital.

Sentenced to death was Ngo Van Truong, a former soldier in the South Vietnamese Army and accused president of the group, "Militia Front for the National Renaissance of Vietnam," the paper said.

It said 15 other members of the "secret" group, mostly members of the former Saigon government but also including two minors, were given prison sentences ranging from three years to life. They were tried on charges of having formed "an extremely dangerous counter-revolutionary organization" with the help of "American imperialism" and external "reactionary forces," the paper said.

It said the dismantling of the organization began with Ngo Van Truong's arrest at the Ho Chi Minh City railway station in January 1984 as he was about board a train for the city of Hue in central Vietnam carrying some 400 leaflets for distribution there.

NHAN DAN URGES PERFECTION OF COMMITTEE ECHELONS

BK251544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Aug 86

[NHAN DAN 21 August editorial: "Perfect Grass-roots Level Party Committee Echelons"]

[Text] One of the important requirements of basic party organization congresses is to make party committees perfectly firm and strong in order to meet the new situation and tasks. This is a decisive step to renovate the contingent of grass-roots level cadres.

Grass-roots level organizations are the echelon where party and state policies and lines are implemented, the right to collective mastery of the masses is developed, and party members are educated and forged. On the basis of firmly maintaining the principle of democratic centralism, our party advocates the policy of ensuring the initiative of primary units, the authority of unit commanders, and the autonomy of basic economic units in production and business while firmly maintaining the right of the central government to centralize and unify its management control over the key areas of the national economy, always considering planning a central task.

This calls for firm leadership of basic party organizations, especially the executive committees of party organizations.

Perfecting grass-roots level party committee echelon is now an urgent requirement. After thoroughly understanding the basic contents of various documents related to the Sixth National Party Congress and the contents of various reports by higher-level party organizations, the congresses of basic party organizations should define the guidelines and tasks for their struggle and should elect executive committees which typify the intelligence of the party organizations and the masses and which are capable, competent, united, unified, and able to gather together all members on the basis of the party line.

The basic party organization congresses should build firm and strong collectives of party committees while assigning the right comrades to key positions. In factories and state-run economic units, truly competent party committee secretaries should be appointed to help the party committees and their collectivized members perform the function of control, an important task of party organizations in factories.

The experience of those party organizations that have just completed their congresses reveals that perfecting party committee echelons calls for a new way of considering cadres and a correct method of evaluating cadres and party members on the basis of using work output, efficiency, and quality as the best yardstick to measure the ability and quality of cadres and party members.

Those party members elected to grass-roots level party committees must be dynamic, creative, exemplary, devoted to collectives, good, practically active, and trusted by the masses. Those who are incompetent, degenerate, corruptible, self-seeking, arrogant, and vindictive against the people absolutely must not be elected to the party committees.

By defining the guidelines and tasks of socioeconomic, security, and national defense development and by conducting self-criticism and criticism, we will be able to elect meritorious people to party committees. The fact that the people participate in party development and criticize party members is of practical significance, helping the congresses elect party committee echelons satisfactorily.

Boldly introducing young party members -- who have strong political sense; some level of scientific, technical, and managerial knowledge; and good behavior toward democratic collective work -- into the contingent of leading cadres is now an urgent requirement to renovate the quality of party committees.

The new party committees must be composed of an appropriate proportion of female members depending on the number of female party members in each basic party organization. In the party organizations of factories there must necessarily be many party members -- workers directly engaged in production -- in the committees. This is a principle to assure the steadiness of the party committees and enhance the militancy and leadership of party organizations while creating sources of trained cadres of worker origin for leading agencies at all levels.

Each basic party organization should formulate specific plans to train and help newly elected worker-members of the party committees quickly assume their assigned duties. The quality of the tasks of perfecting party committee echelons and renovating the contingent of cadres in basic party organizations is reflected by the people's confidence and vigorous changes in the revolutionary movement among large segments of the masses in each locality and each primary unit.

LOCALITIES HOLD BASIC LEVEL PARTY CONGRESSES

OW251101 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Various provinces and cities have planned to begin party congresses at the district or precinct level in September after holding grass-roots level party congresses toward the end of August. Nearly all provincial and city party committees have organized conferences to inform core cadres of party organizations on the contents of the CPV draft political report to be presented at the Sixth Party Congress; on the contents of the reports of provincial and district party organizations; on the guidelines for electing party committee echelons; and on the procedures for holding party congresses.

Before holding party congresses, the standing committees of district and precinct party committees, together with grass-roots level party committees, have contributed views to assessing the situation and the strong points, shortcomings, and outstanding problems of grass-roots level party installations and pointing out the orientation for party organization activities for the coming term.

The provinces and cities have also paid attention to informing the contingent of reporters and their team leaders on providing guidance in holding discussions at party congresses so that these comrades can help party members of grass-roots level installations grasp and discuss the main contents of documents to be presented at the party congress.

The Hanoi municipal party committee has held congresses of party organizations of various forms, including enterprises, villages, subwards, trading corporations, and schools. It has invited representatives of similar installations to attend and draw lessons.

The Haiphong municipal party committee has held congresses of the Tan Long foundry enterprise and the Nam Son agricultural party organization before guiding districts in organizing grass-roots level congresses. It advocated linking the development of the results of the recent self-criticism and criticism drive with holding grass-roots level party congresses. All units must definitively settle all problems arising in this drive before holding their congresses.

The Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone has also held congresses of party organizations of various forms. Many installations, subwards, enterprises, and army units in the special zone have already held their congresses.

Some 14 district and city party committees in Binh Tri Thien Province have opened refresher classes for more than 3,000 reporters on popularizing documents of the party congress among party members in grass-roots level installations. More than 70 percent of the grass-roots level party installations in the province have so far completed their congresses. Huong Phu, Huong Dien, Huong Hoa, and A Luoi Districts and Dong Hoi City have already held their grass-roots level party organization congresses. Other districts in the province will strive to complete their congresses in August. Grass-roots level party organizations have also launched emulation drives to score achievements in honor of the Sixth Party Congress and their own congresses by practically boosting production, caring for people's lives, combating floods, maintaining public order and security, and so forth.

MILITARY REGIONS STUDY PARTY POLITICAL REPORT

BK220739 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] After completing their criticism and self-criticism, standing bodies of party committees of the 7th and 9th Military Regions, the C-79 group, and various units performing internationalist duty in Cambodia have positively organized courses for grass-roots units to study the draft political report and report on the amendment of party statutes to be submitted to the coming Sixth CPV Congress.

The 7th and 9th Military Regions held a meeting of key officers of attached organizations and affiliated units to study and firmly grasp directives of the party Central Committee Secretariat and the Military Commission of the CPV Central Committee. The meeting also contributed ideas to the party Central Committee's draft political report. The two military regions have sent two officers' delegations to various military units at the frontline to supervise key officers of regimental level upward in studying documents of the party congress, while helping various units organize basic party organization congresses.

The C-79 group of the 9th Military Region at the frontline has just completed a study course for more than 200 key officers of various divisions and cadres of organizations. Since 10 August, various grass-roots units of the C-79 group have organized party organization congresses and selected delegates to attend congresses at higher levels. The group also completed its supervision of various grass-roots units in discussing the draft political report and speeding up their congresses. The group took the F-9 unit as a pilot venue for basic party organization congresses to draw on experience for all units in the group.

At present, various military regions and corps in southern Vietnam and military units performing international duty in the fraternal countries are conducting basic party organization congresses urgently and effectively in order to score achievements to fulfill all assigned tasks.

VPA UNITS STUDY DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

BK200955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 17 Aug 86

[From the "Review of the Armed Forces' Activities for the Past Week"]

[Excerpt] Last week, our armed forces' noteworthy activities were focused on two main tasks, namely the beginning of organizing the study of the draft political report to be presented at the Sixth CPV Congress and the lively activities launching the second phase of training of the entire army.

During the week, we received many reports reflecting the efforts of various units in organizing for their key cadres to study the draft political report of the sixth party congress. The 1st Military Region recently finished organizing for nearly 500 comrade leaders and cadres of the organizational, propaganda-training, and control sectors of the party to study the draft report. The military region divided these cadres into four study groups which worked under the guidance of the comrades who had studied the report in advance. After the four groups completed their study, the military region guided various units and localities in studying the document. To date, the Gold Star group has finished studying the draft political report and guiding Unit 12 in holding party congresses to draw experience.

In the General Technical Department, participants in the study of the draft political report were divided into two groups -- one in the north and the other in the south. Through this phase of study, everyone clearly realized that it is absolutely necessary to ceaselessly increase the fighting strength of party organization; bring into full play the role of cadres at all levels; change concepts, especially economic concepts; renovate organizations and cadres; and change work methods. The standing committee of the general department's party committee appointed cadres who had received advanced training to directly monitor and assist the basic units so that they may achieve good results in organizing party congresses. Factory Z-51 and the Political Department are two units which have held party congresses in advance to gain experience.

In the Sapper Corps, a 5-day conference of cadres has yielded initial results. After a thorough study of the draft political report, the corps examined the situation of its internal ranks, pointed out the remaining shortcomings, and worked out concrete measures to correct them and to guide the grass-roots levels in holding their party congresses.

In the Armored Corps, a conference of cadres was convened to study the draft political report and to reach an agreement on the contents of the party congresses at their respective levels and on the steps taken to convene these congresses. The conference also selected a number of party organizations to serve as pilot units in holding party congresses. The comrade secretary of the Armored Corps party committee requested the conferees, who will act as lecturers at and preside over the grass-roots party congresses, to firmly grasp the viewpoints of the various draft documents of the Sixth CPV Congress and to convey their contents faithfully. On this basis, they should formulate resolutions for their own levels in a realistic and correct manner so as to lead their party organizations in their new term to fulfill the target and objectives set forth by the upper levels' resolutions.

At the conference held by the Chemical Corps to study the draft political report, the participants also heard additional reports on the important addresses of the high-ranking party and state leaders. They also contributed ideas -- especially on organizational and cadre work, on raising the level of combat readiness, and on the corps' capability to fulfill its tasks -- to the draft political report and to the 1986-90 plan of the Chemical Corps party committee which will be presented at the forthcoming congress of the corps' party organization. The corps' party organization decided to select the party organization of its political organ as a pilot unit to hold the first party congress to gain experience for the entire corps. [passage omitted]

AUSTRALIADAWKINS EXPLAINS URANIUM SALES TO FRANCE

BK240719 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] The minister for trade, Mr Dawkins, has conceded that the federal government decision to sell uranium to France is a reversal of Labor Party policy. However, he said Australia had no choice but to agree to a \$66-million contract to supply uranium to the French because of Australia's severe balance of trade problem.

Speaking on commercial television, Mr Dawkins said the Labor Party policy of banning supplies until the French Government ended nuclear testing in the South Pacific clearly was not working. He said the Australian Government could ensure that the uranium sold to the French would be used for what he called the peaceful provision of nuclear energy within France.

The trade minister said the sale did not mean Australia would drop its condemnation of French nuclear testing.

Earlier, a Victorian member of Parliament claimed that Australia had been selling uranium to France for the last 2 years. Mrs (Joan Coxsedg), who is a left-wing member of the Victorian Upper House, claimed that at least 20,000 tons of uranium ore had been sold to France despite a ban imposed in 1983. The ban was lifted last week as part of the federal budget.

Mr Dawkins denied the claim saying that Mrs (Coxsedg) was aware that no uranium had been sent to France directly. He described her allegations of the sale as a deliberate distortion of the facts.

NEW ZEALANDDEFENSE INQUIRY COMMITTEE CITES OPTIONS

HK260445 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 21 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[By defense reporter Roger Mackey]

[Text] An enhancement of New Zealand's defence relationship with Australia is the most promising defence option available to New Zealand following the breakdown of ANZUS, the Defense Committee of Inquiry has concluded.

Although a majority of New Zealanders (52 percent) favour a full ANZUS relationship with Australia and the US, committee members rule out this option.

They give two reasons for their decision to avoid recommending a return to ANZUS without a ship ban. New Zealand society would be divided if such an option was taken and "the Government's unconditional anti-nuclear stance has in any case ruled out this option."

The committee notes that according to the national poll they commissioned a return to ANZUS and a dropping of the ship ban was the only practicable defence option with majority support.

"However, 44 percent would be unhappy with this option, preferring to withdraw from ANZUS rather than accept the nuclear ship visits and society would be divided."

The most preferred option is to have New Zealand in ANZUS but separated from all nuclear aspects of that alliance.

"So far, the positions of the New Zealand and United States Governments have not contained sufficient flexibility to permit this option in practice," the committee says.

Within the significant minority (44 percent) of New Zealanders who want to withdraw from ANZUS and retain the ship ban, the committee finds no consensus on a preferred defence policy.

"It is clear from the poll, however, that most New Zealanders do not wish to be neutral, non-aligned or 'semi-aligned.'"

"The cases for these options have been elaborated in submissions (and they have been presented in this report at a length related more to the number of submissions than to the extent of their support within the community), but the wider implications have in most cases not been studied or debated widely by the community as a whole."

"In the committee's view, an enhancement of the bilateral ANZUS relationship with Australia is the most promising option left open to New Zealand."

"This might satisfy some, but not most, of those who desire collective security and would satisfy most, but not all, of those who want nuclear-free defence."

The advantages of an increased defence connection with Australia would include the focus that it would provide on New Zealand's own region, the South Pacific.

It also "stands in the mainstream tradition of New Zealand foreign and defence policy."

Another benefit of a bilateral ANZUS connection with Australia is that "it would leave open the possibility of a reactivation of a full ANZUS should it become possible to find a way of accommodating the currently incompatible desires of New Zealand and the United States."

"It might also contribute -- as would none of the alternatives -- to the building up of a more satisfactory consensus and, ultimately, perhaps, to the indispensable objective of a bipartisan foreign and defence policy."

The committee also criticises the Government for having an inquiry such as they have had conducted after a major policy change rather than preceding that change.

"It is unfortunate that to a large extent the work of this committee has been vitiated by the making of important policy decisions before the completion of this process of inquiry into public opinion. Further inquiries of this nature should precede, not following actions which close off some of the major options being revised."

The committee is also critical of the government's decision not to exempt the Armed Forces from this year's round of budget cuts. "It seems surprising, therefore, that at such a critical time, defence spending was not exempt from this year's general budgetary cuts."

The New Zealand armed forces, the committee suggests, should be more self reliant and capable of operating independently within New Zealand's "area of primary strategic interests."

But, also "serious attention must be paid to maintaining and developing well-trained, professional and well-equipped armed forces capable of co-operating with friends."

On defence spending in general the committee said: "Fortunately our present benign strategic environment means that New Zealand defence expenditure need not be a heavy burden. It should, however, be at a level which will enable the Armed Forces to play their part in the region, and to retain the respect and co-operation of Australia and to reassure New Zealanders."

New Zealand must also develop independent intelligence gathering and assessment capabilities to a greater extent than at present. Central to self reliance is a New Zealand-oriented system for gathering and analyzing intelligence which focuses on New Zealand's own problems and interests. New Zealand outside ANZUS could not hope to replace the intelligence it used to receive from the United States."

The committee also warns that failure to achieve a just society in New Zealand -- "the best defence grows out of a just and non-violent society" -- could mean aggrieved groups "look abroad for support from opportunist countries whose interests are inimical to our own."

This reference is made in connection with differences the committee found within the Maori community about defence, in particular, whether or not it was worth defending New Zealand.

"In the committee's view the differences within the Maori community may be a glimpse of things to come. A country divided on ethnic lines has serious implications for defence as well as the wider society."

The committee supports the appointment of a minister or ambassador for disarmament. "For such a person to be effective there must be adequate staff, continuity and bipartisan commitment."

It also endorses a proposal for the study of the implications for New Zealand of a nuclear war in the Northern Hemisphere.

Support is given for establishment of some form of National Service (strongly supported in the poll taken by the committee). "Managed sensitively, this could be one way of responding to the extremely widespread concern at increasing aimlessness and violence in New Zealand society."

The committee favours more resources being made available for civil defence and notes that there is widespread support for the involvement of the Armed Forces in civil defence and other civil tasks.

"These are essential and valued tasks, but they remain secondary to the services' primary role of providing for the military defence of New Zealand".

Ministers 'Misrepresented ANZUS'

HK260449 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 21 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[By Defense Reporter Roger Mackey]

[Text] The Defence Committee of Inquiry have accused Prime Minister David Lange, Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer and Defence Minister Frank O'Flynn of misrepresenting ANZUS.

The accusation is contained in the committee's detailed reply to questions Mr Lange had put to it about its report on New Zealand's attitudes towards defence.

The committee in its reply also contests the Government's repeated claim that it has no wish to challenge the United States' policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons on board its ships.

The committee, which presented its report to Mr Lange at the beginning of the month, has four members. They are former secretary of Foreign Affairs Frank Corner (chairman), anti-nuclear activist Kevin Clements, former DSIR [Department of Scientific and Industrial Research] policy specialist Diane Hunt, and former Army head Major General Brian Poananga.

In his letter to the committee at the beginning of August Mr Lange queried many of the report's points.

In its reply on August 11 the committee strongly takes issue with Mr Lange's queries: "We trust you will be able to give these your personal attention as we believe that they are soundly based, objective, and, in comparison to the tone of the questions in the attachment to your letter, restrained."

Mr Lange had accused the committee of making "opinionated comments" that detracted from the objectivity of the report and of "lacking balance" in sections of their report.

In reply, the committee said: "Incorrect public statements which remained unchallenged become entrenched and part of popular folklore."

The committee challenges Mr Lange, Mr Palmer and Mr O'Flynn on a number of their public statements. It states, "that people in high authority have misrepresented ANZUS and ... that ANZUS has been misrepresented with specific reference to the 'security guarantee.'"

The committee goes on to say ANZUS has been misrepresented in three main areas.

The first, it notes, is the ANZUS Treaty's obligation for the treaty partners to consult in time of threat.

It refers to a comment made by Mr Lange when he announced the setting up of the Defence Committee of Inquiry. Mr Lange said then: "There was never more than an obligation to consult; in fact, if you consider the logic of it, you can't possibly have a treaty which has some automatic triggering process."

The committee states: "To emphasise the 'consultation' provision of the ANZUS Treaty without mentioning the obligation to 'act' in the event of an attack is a misrepresentation of ANZUS."

The committee also challenges the argument that because the treaty has no provision for an automatic response by the U.S., action is not guaranteed and that the U.S. would place its national interests ahead of those of its allies.

The minister it accuses of putting this point of view is Mr Palmer. It refers to an occasion on which Mr Palmer quoted U.S. Secretary of Defence Casper Weinberger to the effect that: "The U.S. should not commit forces to combat unless our vital interests are at stake."

Mr Palmer then went on to add that "to suggest that to say there was a U.S. security guarantee is a considerable exaggeration of the real position."

The committee comments, "However, the piece that Mr Palmer quoted immediately went on to say that 'Our interests, of course, include the vital interests of our allies.'

"To omit part of the Weinberger statement damages New Zealanders' perceptions of ANZUS and reduces the trust and goodwill among the ANZUS allies," the committee says.

The third area where the committee says ANZUS has been misrepresented is the claim that the wording of the treaty is too vague to be a meaningful security guarantee. They quote Mr Lange as describing the guarantee as "ambiguous."

"The committee believes that the obligation to act effectively does not necessarily mean military action, but permits of a wide range of peaceful actions which should usually be sufficient to deal with the problem. In other words, the obligation to act is an obligation to meet the common danger by whatever means appropriate.

"Indeed it can be argued that the mere act of consulting in the event of a threat would signal to a would-be aggressor that there was a determination on the part of the allies to resist. Such 'signal' diplomacy would usually be sufficient."

The committee also takes issue with Mr O'Flynn, who said recently the only defence available to New Zealand under ANZUS was either a nuclear defence or a nuclear deterrent.

The committee comments, "To assume that any action would automatically involve the use of nuclear weapons in the defence of New Zealand is unjustified. We therefore disagree with the statement by your (Mr Lange's) minister of defence that 'in reality the only defence available to us under ANZUS is going to be a nuclear defence or the nuclear deterrent.'"

The committee returns to Mr Lange's press conference last December 5 when he announced the setting up of the committee. Then Mr Lange said, "Each nation must reserve a sovereign right to determine whether it will go to war."

The committee says, "This is obvious in the case of an alliance among countries with democratic systems, but this argument should not be used to minimise the formal obligation to act under the treaty."

In its reply to Mr Lange's queries about its full report, the committee also accuses Mr Lange of quoting Australian defence expert Paul Dibb out of context. Mr Lange had used a comment from Mr Dibb's report that said that no guarantees inherent in ANZUS.[sentence as published]

The committee replied, "It is our view, which we believe would be shared by Dibb himself, that this quotation is being used out of context."

On whether the government's anti-nuclear ships would [as published] challenge the U.S. and British policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons on any of its military equipment the committee comments: "We are aware that the New Zealand Government has repeatedly stated that it does not seek to challenge the "neither confirm nor deny policy." [quotation marks as published]

However, insofar as the Government's position is unconditionally and unambiguously antinuclear, any ship that enters New Zealand ports will, by definition, be non-nuclear, thus negating the ambiguity on which the neither confirm nor deny "policy rests."

Among Mr Lange's other queries had been why no breakdown of the written submissions received by the committee had been given indicating the support for various defence policies.

In reply, the committee provides such a breakdown but cautions that this was not given in the full report was because of the difficulty of grouping the written submissions in categories.

"We decided that the submissions were best categorised only on the basis of explicit reference to an issue, not on what we felt were the implications of the arguments. This makes subsequent use of the figures inappropriate."

The submissions also varied in length and detail, says the committee. It was impossible to know how to weight submissions because some submissions come from groups with thousands of members while others were made by individuals, the committee said.

Mr Lange's queries contested many points in the committee's summary of the history of New Zealand defence policies and the current defence debate.

Mr Lange asked for footnotes and documentation to this section to support certain comments.

The committee replies, "It is generally considered unnecessary for primary sources to provide extensive footnoting for arguments."

"The chapter was drafted by two committee members, one of whom, the chairman, was intimately involved with the formulation and implementation of New Zealand foreign policy for nearly 40 years.

In addition to being Secretary of Foreign Affairs, he took part in the original negotiations over ANZUS and the Japanese Peace Treaty in Washington as the Ambassador's chief assistant in the field; he was responsible for all political and defence matters in the New Zealand High Commission in London for seven years; he was Ambassador to the US for five years; and in Wellington dealt with foreign affairs and defence policy for 15 years; he worked closely with eight Prime Ministers of both parties.

"He was often a member of New Zealand Delegations to Prime Minister's conferences, ANZUS Council sessions and many other international meetings. In light of this we do not consider it necessary to supply footnotes for the 'opinions' in this section, and consider it inappropriate to be asked to do so."

The committee continues. "We categorically reject the imputation that 'parts of the historical survey appear to lack the balance expected of a report of this type.'"

The historical section had been included, says the committee, because "It became apparent to us during the course of the inquiry that many people had no clear appreciation of the history of New Zealand's external relations and defence policies in particular."

Mr Lange also questioned the methods used in the committee's opinion poll of 1600 people and its interpretation of the results.

In reply, the committee says its poll showed that most New Zealanders, when forced to choose, would pick a defence policy that involved ANZUS and visits by ships that might carry nuclear weapons.

In spite of this, the committee had decided against recommending such a policy, citing the Government's "unconditional" stand on ship visits.

A large minority of New Zealanders would oppose the resumption of ship visits, it said, and "the committee did not wish to promote policies which would further divide a community which has been excessively polarised on various issues over the last decade."

The committee acknowledged to Mr Lange that, "As the poll results show, the announced Government policy coincided with majority public opinion. In the course of our inquiry it became clear that an active, unconditional, anti-nuclear policy is aimed at promoting global security and does not constitute in itself a national defense policy."

Again, this time on the subject of whether ANZUS is intact, "It stretches public credulity to suggest an ANZUS Treaty devoid of any military co-operation, logistic support or 'security guarantee' makes any sense as a defence policy for New Zealand."

PHILIPPINES' AQUINO ARRIVES IN JAKARTA 24 AUG

BK241117 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1100 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Philippine President Corazon Aquino this evening arrived in Jakarta for a 3-day visit to Indonesia. Radio Republik Indonesia correspondent (Herman Sala) reported on her arrival from Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusumah Airport.

[Begin (Sala) recording] At 1645 West Indonesian time [0945 GMT], a special Fokker F-28 plane carrying Philippine President Corazon Aquino and her entourage arrived safely at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusumah Airport. Disembarking from the plane, President Aquino was welcomed by President Suharto and Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah, who introduced her to several Indonesian Cabinet ministers. She was later escorted by President Suharto and Vice President Wirahadikusumah to a VIP room through a red carpet welcoming ceremony. About 150 Filipinos residing in Jakarta were also present to welcome President Aquino. [passage omitted] [end recording]

SUHARTO HOSTS STATE BANQUET FOR AQUINO, PARTY

BK241525 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] President and Mrs Suharto hosted a state banquet in honor of the state guest Philippine President Corazon Aquino at the State Palace tonight. Radio Republik Indonesian correspondent Hendro Martono reports on the atmosphere of the state banquet.

[Begin recording] The state banquet was attended by Vice President and Mrs Umar Wirahadikusumah, the chairman of the House of Representatives and the People's Consultative Assembly and wife, coordinating ministers, ministers, and other senior government officials. All the members of President Aquino's entourage were also present at the state banquet tonight. Before the state banquet began, President and Mrs Suharto exchanged souvenirs with President Aquino. President and Mrs Suharto presented batik, [words indistinct], a book on 30 years of Indonesian independence, [words indistinct] to President Aquino. They received an ornament from the Philippine president. [end recording]

The state banquet was followed by an art show presenting dances from various regions in Indonesia.

Suharto, Aquino Speeches Cited

BK250911 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Excerpts] President Suharto said close economic development has made it necessary to hold another ASEAN summit to renew ASEAN determination and to (?strengthen) the basis for new cooperation toward the enhancement of the national resilience of each member country, especially in the economic field. In a state banquet in honor of President Corazon Aquino Sunday night [24 August], President Suharto added that the current visit to Indonesia of the Philippine leader will open wide possibility of [words indistinct] various problems that the world and ASEAN are now facing. He said stability and peace in this region constitute an absolute need for all. [passage indistinct] The president voiced his conviction that the ASEAN summit in Manila next year will give new concrete encouragement towards efforts aimed at (?realizing) the ASEAN objectives and ideals. [passage omitted]

The visiting Philippine president (?praised) President Suharto for Indonesia's efforts to continue to help her country with rice and oil. She said in the state banquet hosted by President Suharto that the Philippines had [words indistinct] bilateral agreements with Indonesia, such as in the purchase of Indonesian oil. The Philippines also appreciated the patience of the Indonesian Government concerning the use of services of the Palapa communications satellite by the Philippines.

On the ASEAN summit in Manila next year, coinciding with the 20th anniversary of the Southeast Asian regional grouping, President Aquino believes it is important in renewing the ASEAN determination to cooperate, especially in the fields of trade and industry.

AFP on Speeches

BK241656 Hong Kong AFP in English 1640 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Aug 24 (AFP) -- President Suharto praised Sunday the new Philippine Government under President Corazon Aquino, saluting the changes since the ouster of Ferdinand Marcos in February. "We admire the fact that these changes took place without any serious or strong upheavals which might have disturbed stability, and we believe this is a result of your wise leadership," Mr. Suharto said.

The president was speaking at a state banquet in honor of Mrs. Aquino, who arrived in Indonesia earlier in the day on her first trip abroad since taking office after a popular revolt last February. Before leaving Manila Mr. Aquino said her government has been left in "good and dependable hands" playing down rumors of a possible coup attempt in her absence by loyalists of ousted President Marcos.

Mrs. Aquino said in her reply speech that the Philippines sought to "rejoin" the six-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the path to economic, political and social progress. ASEAN groups Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and Brunei, but in the last years of Mrs. Marcos' term the Philippines appeared to be the odd man out, lagging in growth and saddled with a growing communist insurgency. But she said growth for growth's sake alone was "no course at all." Calling Mr. Marcos's previous 20-year administration President Ferdinand Marcos "profligate", [as received] she said her new government was working with "the care of a surgeon whose patient's life hung in the balance not to inflict damage on an already fragile system."

Mr. Suharto said he was confident that with the Filipino people's strength and resilience, the heavy challenges facing her in the future could be met "in the best way." "We felt honored that Indonesia is the first country visited by your excellency since you took over the presidency, it reflects your interest in Indonesia," he said.

"We respect and support all decisions taken by the Philippine Government and the people of the Philippines, which they must have seen as the best decisions, and we fully understand the changes which occurred in your country," Mr. Suharto went on.

"For us all peace and stability in this region is a definite need... we welcome with deep relief your government's policy which gives ASEAN first priority," he said.

The 53-year-old widow of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr. told Mr. Suharto that her government "needed the encouragement of friends like Indonesia, and that the Philippines now seeks to rejoin ASEAN "on the path to economic, political and social progress." She thanked him for Indonesia's efforts to ensure continuity in the supply of rice and petroleum to her country in critical times.

Saying that Indonesia and the Philippines were the largest members of ASEAN, she said she hoped the association's summit scheduled for Manila next year would consider new avenues of cooperation, particularly in trade and industry. [passage omitted]

SUHARTO, AQUINO HOLD TALKS AT MERDEKA PALACE

BK251112 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1000 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Indonesia and the Philippines have agreed to continue improving bilateral relations and cooperation in the economic, social, and cultural fields. The agreement was reached as a result of 2-hour talks between President Suharto and visiting Philippine President Corazon Aquino at the Merdeka Palace in Jakarta this afternoon. Speaking to newsmen after the talks, Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono said that in Jakarta tomorrow, agreements on trade, common boundary, and search-and-rescue cooperation will be signed by Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh, Communications Minister Rusmin Nuryadin, and their Philippine counterparts in President Aquino's entourage.

Winding up the talks at 1500 [0800 GMT], the state guest and her entourage, accompanied by President and Mrs Wirahadikusumah, visited the Indonesian Miniature Park. This evening, President Aquino will hold a press conference to brief newsmen on the outcome of her visit to Indonesia and her talks with President Suharto. Tomorrow morning, President Aquino will continue her journey to Singapore.

Philippine Radio on Talks

HK260143 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Indonesian President Suharto advised visiting Philippine leader Corazon Aquino yesterday [25 August] on how to smash communism, saying communist groups must not be given a chance to grow strong. Indonesian Minister of State Sudharmono said that the two Southeast Asian leaders focused, during 2 hours of talks, on how to defeat communism. Suharto outlawed Indonesia's Communist Party, once the third largest in the world, and effectively eliminated its massive threat to his military-backed government.

Concerning the Muslim problem in Mindanao, President Suharto said Indonesia's stand on the problem is for autonomy and not independence for the Mindanao Muslims. Suharto's stand on the Mindanao problem is similar to that of President Aquino.

Indonesian State Secretary Sudharmono said the talks between Presidents Aquino and Suharto were mainly focused on how to deal more effectively with the communist insurgency and the Muslim problem in the country.

MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING SIGNED; AQUINO LEAVES

BK260715 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Indonesia and the Philippines today signed two memoranda of understanding on improving bilateral cooperation in the fields of trade, communications, investments, handicrafts, and tourism. The documents were signed at Merdeka Palace this morning by Trade Minister Rakhmat Salleh, Communications Minister Rusmin Nuryadin, and Philippines Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion who represented their respective governments. The ceremony was witnessed by President Suharto and Philippines President Corazon Aquino.

After the signing ceremony, President Aquino and her delegation left the Merdeka Palace for Halim Perdanakusumah Airport to continue her official visit to Singapore. President Suharto sent her off after a military honor guard ceremony.

JAKARTA PAPERS COMMENT ON AQUINO VISIT

BK251425 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 25 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] BERITA YUDHA greets Philippine President Corazon Aquino's visit to Indonesia with open-hearted and sincere friendship. The Indonesian people always greet warmly visits by their friends, especially Filipinos, one of their closest neighbors. BERITA YUDHA hopes that President Aquino will feel and cherish the gesture of friendship extended by the Indonesian people during her current visit.

SUARA KARYA believes that the current visit of the Philippine president has a unique significance as far as international relations are concerned. As usual, when two heads of state meet, they discuss various issues and SUARA KARYA believes that such bilateral talks will prove to be very useful. However, the warm welcome we give President Aquino is not only because of the benefits of the talks, but also because our hearts go out to the Philippine people and Corazon Aquino.

In its editorial, BERITA BUANA describes President Aquino as a symbol of purity and as a person with goodwill. She does not want bloodshed. Mrs Aquino's power lies in her strength of character, as well as the fact that she is an educated and moral person. Her victory over Marcos was not through political intrigue but through honesty.

SINAR HARAPAN puts forward three reasons why it welcomes President Aquino's visit with a warm feeling of friendship. First, sympathy toward the struggle and sacrifice of her late husband, Benigno Aquino. Second, solidarity with the struggle of the Philippine people who are now recovering from past traumatic scars and paving the way for future national development. Third, the existence of traditional ties between the two countries as reflected by Corazon Aquino's decision to select Indonesia as the first country to visit since becoming president. It is proper for Indonesia and the Philippines to determine more concrete forms of cooperation and mutual assistance within each country's means.

KOMPAS also believes that Mrs Aquino's choice of Indonesia as the first country to visit reflects the importance attached by the Philippines to its relations with Indonesia. The Indonesian Government and people highly appreciate the signs of trust given by President Aquino. For this reason, the Indonesian Government and people will share sincerely their knowledge and experiences with the new leader of their neighboring country.

MOKHTAR COMMENTS ON UPCOMING NONALIGNED MEETING

BK220425 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0337 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 22 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja pointed out that it was about time for the non-aligned nations to concentrate on economic and development cooperation. Mokhtar was speaking to the press after reporting to President Suharto the preparations for an Indonesian delegation to the non-aligned summit to be held in Harare, Zimbabwe, at the Bina Graha here Thursday.

Mokhtar said the non-aligned nations should not waste their time in quarrelling and discussing disputes, but they'd better concentrate on possible increased economic and development cooperation. This is a problem the non-aligned nations should share, he said, adding however that it did not mean the problems of apartheid and the Namibian struggle must be disregarded.

With regard to Indonesia's wish to host the non-aligned summit, following the Zimbabwe meeting, Mokhtar said it was about time Indonesia makes itself available to host the summit, but the matter should be decided upon by the conference by consensus. He said many countries supported the Indonesian wish, because in their view Indonesia, as one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement, is successful in its national development.

He also told the press on Philippines President Corazon Aquino's planned visit to Indonesia, August 24-26. The visit will be of special importance to Indonesia, he added, because Cory plans to have talks with President Suharto on the latest developments in the Philippines, ASEAN and bilateral interests. The visit by the Philippine president to Indonesia and Singapore was also regarded important by the minister as it would be an indication of the importance of the relations between the Philippines and the other ASEAN member countries. Mrs. Aquino is also planning to visit the United States in September this year.

MNLF'S NUR MISUARI TO MEET AQUINO IN SEPTEMBER

HK260537 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The peace talks on Mindanao are expected to begin next month between President Aquino and MNLF leader Nur Misuari. This was said by Butz Aquino upon returning to Manila yesterday after his mission to Saudi Arabia. He said Nur Misuari will hold a dialogue with Mrs Aquino next month. The MNLF has been fighting the government since 1970, asking for a separate seat to be set up in Mindanao.

ENRILE DISCUSSES COMMUNIST INSURGENCY WITH LUGAR

Sees No Changes in Army Plans

HK211601 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 20 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday told US Sen. Richard Lugar that "there would be no change in the operational directional of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) from what it is since the February People's Revolution."

Lugar, in a courtesy call to Enrile yesterday at Camp Aguinaldo in Quezon City discussed the insurgency problem confronting the Aquino government.

During the closed-door meeting, Lugar asked Enrile "to describe the situation of the peace and order problem, the rebellion being waged by the communists, and how the military is handling the insurgency."

"The fighting in the field is still going on," Enrile said, adding "but the military is evaluating the perspectives on how to deal with the New People's Army (NPA). They attack military provincial stations, but we are upgrading our strategy necessary to make (combat) operations efficient."

Enrile said President Aquino called for a ceasefire, "an ongoing effort to discuss how to stop the atrocities."

The meeting was attended also by Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, NAFP chief of staff; Wilson Gamboa, deputy minister for munitions; and other top officials, "who were part of the February People's Power revolt" that ousted former President Marcos last Feb. 22-25.

Enrile said in spite of the "peculiarity of the situation, initial contact was already made between the government ceasefire panel led by Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra and the National Democratic Front (NDF), led by former newsmen Antonio Zumel and Satur Ocampo."

"There are talks of a possible ceasefire. The government has asked the NDF to submit to us the details of how they envisioned the ceasefire to be. The NPA is a Marxist group. They are expected to submit their agenda for ceasefire. We have not heard anything from the palace. It may mean they do not have the agenda yet," Enrile told Lugar.

Enrile said the NAFP is drawing up plans on how to negotiate with the rebels on the truce, saying: "We have to determine what kind of ceasefire they (NPA-NDF) are going to offer us. Whether we have to pull out all the military forces from the occupied zone or whether some of them are going to stay in place."

Reporter 'Bugged' Talks

HK260726 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 24 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Defense Ministry yesterday barred a reporter of an afternoon daily from covering the defense beat for alleged "breach of security and unethical and unprofessional conduct."

The reporter's fault? He bugged the talks between Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and visiting American Senator Richard Lugar at Camp Aguinaldo.

Barred was Rene Caparas of THE MANILA EVENING POST who was assigned to the defense beat only a week ago.

The order banning Caparas was issued by MND's [Ministry of National Defense] Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs Silvestre Afable. In a letter to Kerima Polotan Tuvera, editor in chief of EVENING POST, Afable said the Defense Ministry was "withdrawing his (Caparas') accreditation from the defense beat effective today (Aug. 23). We have also directed all information units of the Armed Forces of the Philippines to do the same."

Afable claimed the action against Caparas has nothing to do with the legitimate exercise of press freedom, which he said Minister Enrile has always upheld as a public official.

The ban on Caparas stemmed from a report submitted by Eddie Pangilinan, the Defense Ministry's press relation officer.

A portion of Pangilinan's report read:

"May I report that the dialogue between the MND and Senator Lugar at the Social Hall last Aug. 19 was bugged by Rene Caparas, EVENING POST reporter. Caparas surreptitiously left a running tape recorder in one of the tables in the hall and was able to record the entire dialogue. Through the recording, he was able to write an article about the conference which appeared in the Aug. 20 issue of EVENING POST. He did this despite our appeal that they can only photograph the conference for a few minutes and that no reportorial coverage is allowed."

'Strained' U.S. Ties Seen

HK221223 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Aug 86 p 6

[From the column by Jesus Bigornia: "Lugar Visit Here Seen as 'Significant'"]

[Text] Perceptive Filipinos are worried. A veritable procession of Reagan associates and "think tankers" arriving in Manila lately are ringing alarm bells in official circles. First were two study groups sent out ostensibly by respected foreign policy foundations which met with the leaders of the Aquino government, opposition figures and business tycoons. Now, United States Senator Richard Lugar (Rep, Indiana), a close adviser to President Reagan, is here with a personal message from the White House. Their convergence in Manila shortly before President Aquino's Washington visit is held in official circles as politically significant.

It is recalled that this same Senator Lugar, preceded by colleagues from the U.S. House of Representatives and respected foreign policy study groups, came here during the fateful (to the then President Marcos) "snap" presidential election. Incidentally, it was this American legislator who pressured the then Marcos administration to recognize Namfrel [National Citizen's Movement for Free Elections] (whose leaders and supporters now decorate the Philippine Government firmament) as the official election watchdog. What "secret" message has he conveyed to President Aquino? It might be pertinent to ask.

People as politically important to the American administration as Mr Lugar do not make trans-Pacific trips just to assure President Aquino she will receive "the most enthusiastic welcome ever accorded a visiting head of state" when she visits Washington next month. What is suspected is that Washington is not too happy with the political and economic trends here since popular enthusiasm stirred by the "February revolution" has begun to wane.

It is surmised that the White House is worried by the absence of a hard and fast Malacanang stance on such issues as the United States military bases here (Subic naval facility in Zambales and Clark Air Force base in Angeles, Pampanga), the future of transnational companies, the perceived trend toward a coalition between the Aquino government and the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and other "concerns." The "think tankers" a week ago, and now Senator Lugar, all serving as eyes and ears of the U.S. President, are here therefore to see how United States-Philippines relations are faring.

So all this talk about the enthusiastic reception waiting for President Aquino should be taken as so much diplomatic gobbledygook serving as cover for strained bilateral relations. It is the hope in official quarters here, nevertheless, that President Reagan does not find it necessary to dispatch his personal envoy, Mr Philip Habib to Manila. When that Reagan "troubleshooter" visited Manila, something unpleasant happened to the then President Marcos. None but the most rabid political enemies of the present dispensation would want the Aquino regime to meet the same Habib "jinx."

20,000 LOYALISTS IN FUNERAL MARCH FOR SLAIN LEADER

HK250114 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Thousands of Marcos loyalists, estimated at about 20,000 people, joined yesterday a funeral march for slain loyalist leader Felizardo Lota. The 7-hour and 20-kilometer funeral procession culminated with Lota's interment at the Manila Memorial Park in Paranaque, Metro Manila. Lota, who was former provincial fiscal of Batangas, was shot dead while walking away from the Manila Hilton last week after a meeting with loyalist leaders. Thousands of loyalists, many aboard cars and hired buses, joined the funeral procession along the south expressway, forcing the closure of the vehicular traffic on the southbound lane of the expressway.

2 Suspects in Killing Surrender

HK250902 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Two suspects in the killing of Batangas City Fiscal Felizardo Lota surrendered to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile at Camp Aguinaldo today. The suspects were identified as Carlos Salazar and Fernando Diza, the head of the I Am a Filipino movement. The two men were accompanied by former MP Rafael Recto and former Pasay City Mayor Peewee Trinidad.

Salazar and Diaz had been hunted by the Western Police District [WPD] after they were identified by a witness who said he saw the killing in front of the Hilton Hotel last week. The witness, an electrician named Danilo Regalado, said he saw Diaz shoot Lota. He identified Diaz and Salazar at a lineup of suspects set up by WPD Superintendent General Alfredo Lim at police headquarters on UN Avenue. Minister Enrile turned the men over to the constabulary chief Major General Renato de Villa, who took down their confessions.

NDF TALKS PANEL TO SURFACE AFTER SAFETY GUARANTEE

HK220421 Hong Kong AFP in English 0405 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 22 (AFP) -- A communist rebel panel for planned peace talks has vowed to surface and set up an office here if the government signs an agreement guaranteeing their safety and immunity from arrest during the negotiations. The National Democratic Front (NDF) said in a statement received here Friday that they had given the government a "proposed memorandum of agreement on guarantees of physical safety and immunity from arrest and prosecution." "After such an agreement is signed, your NDF panel intends to come out in the open, set up an office and residences for your negotiators, staff and security units. This would facilitate the formal phase of the negotiations."

The statement was contained in a special issue of the NDF organ, LIBERATION, marking Thursday's celebration of the third anniversary of political leader Benigno Aquino's assassination. The murder spelled doom for deposed president Ferdinand Marcos and swept the victim's widow Corazon Aquino to power. Mrs. Aquino has called for ceasefire talks, hoping to later reach a peaceful solution to a 17-year-old insurgency.

The NDF -- an underground alliance led by the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its New People's Army (NPA) -- will have another preliminary meeting with the government soon. The first took place August 5. The NDF statement, signed by chief negotiator Satur Ocampo, said the proposed agreement would "be effective for the entire duration of the peace negotiations and for a reasonable period thereafter."

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